

MINUTES
KLAMATH FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL MEETING
October 25-26, 2000
Yreka Fish & Wildlife Office
Yreka, CA
Meeting #62

Wednesday, October 25

1:00 pm Convene Klamath Council meeting

Members present:

Dave Bitts
Virginia Bostwick
Troy Fletcher
Paul Kirk
Mary Ellen Mueller
Leonard Masten, Jr.
Hans Radtke
Mike Rode
(for LB Boydstun)
Sam Sharr
(for Steve King)
Dan Viele
Keith Wilkinson

Representing:

California Commercial Salmon Fishing Industry
California In-river Sport Fishing Community
Non-Hoopa Indians Residing in the Klamath Conservation Area
California Offshore Recreational Fishing Industry
U.S. Department of the Interior
Hoopa Valley Tribe
Pacific Fishery Management Council
California Department of Fish and Game
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
National Marine Fisheries Service
Oregon Commercial Salmon Fishing Industry

Other speakers: Jennifer Silveira, Greg Bryant, Ron Iverson, Curt Melcher, George Kautsky, Scott Barrow, Wade Sinnen, Mike Orcutt, Dave Hillemeier, Jim Waldvogel, Marcia Armstrong, Blair Hart. (See Attachment 1).

ADMINISTRATION

Agendum 1. Review and approve agenda

Members reviewed the agenda (Handout A). Fletcher asked to have two topics added to Agendum 10: 10a) Chinook management in years of high abundance, and 10b) In-river tribal/non-tribal fishery accounting.

Kirk said that Agendum 20b (an item he requested) was misinterpreted by staff, and asked that it be changed to "The ocean recreational zone allocation as it would be affected by the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM)".

Wilkinson made a motion:

Motion: to approve the agenda as amended.

[Motion passed unanimously]

Agendum 2. Review handouts

Jennifer Silveira, Yreka Fish and Wildlife Office, reviewed the handouts (see Attachment 2).

Agendum 3. Adopt minutes of meetings held in March and April 2000

Mueller asked staff whether members had suggested any edits to the draft minutes. Silveira said there were only minor edits. Wilkinson made a motion:

Motion: to approve the March and April 2000 draft minutes as e dited.

[Motion passed unanimously]

Agendum 4. Reports on appointment/reappointment of members

Sharr announced that Curt Melcher will be leaving the Klamath River Technical Advisory Team (KRTAT), and that Mike Burner will replace him as the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife representative. Burner was on the KRTAT in the past. Mueller announced that Joe Polos, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service representative on the KRTAT, has moved to a new job, and he will be replaced by George Guillen.

GENERAL

Agendum 5. Klamath Task Force (TF) update

Wilkinson said the TF met October 18-19, 2000. Topics included: the importance of the Upper Basin Working Group, actions to be taken as a result of the Klamath Mid-Program Review, fish restoration money available through the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), forest practices regulations in California, and low participation by some Technical Work Group members. Awards were given to local individuals and groups for efforts to restore fisheries. The TF took a field trip to the Iron Gate Hatchery, Shasta River weir, and Shasta Valley, and were able to observed the large fish run.

Agendum 6. Trinity Task Force update

Mueller said the Trinity Task Force has not had a regular meeting since Spring, 2000, but had a special meeting on the Preferred Alternative of the Trinity EIS/EIR (Environmental Impact Statement/Report), especially the adaptive management portion. Only discussions took place, and all is on hold until the Secretary of Interior's ROD (Record of Decision).

Agendum 7. Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) update

Radtke said the PFMC's Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) Coho Work Group recommended modifying the OCN coho harvest matrix in Amendment 13 of the Salmon Fishery Management Plan. The modifications add additional harvest constraints at very low coho population and marine survival levels, and ease harvest constraints at higher population levels during periods of expected high marine survival. Wild coho harvest will have to stay at 0-8% of total coho take. The PFMC's Habitat Steering Group discussed low flows in the Klamath River. The PFMC requested the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) provide a briefing on the tools available to obtain adequate flows. They want more explanation of what is going on. By a unanimous vote, the Pacific Fishery Management Council adopted the strategic plan for the groundfish fishery. They must get boats out of the fishery. There will be some dramatic actions taken in regulations for some species.

Sharr answered members' questions on the OCN Work Group's activities.

Agendum 8. Status of endangered salmonid recovery planning in North Central California

Viele introduced Greg Bryant, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Recovery Coordinator

for the Southern Oregon/Northern California domain. Bryant introduced Handout B, a packet of information on recovery planning and listed species, most of which can be found through the NMFS Northwest Region's website, www.nwr.noaa.gov. He explained the two phases of the recovery planning process. The first is the Technical Review Team (TRT). The TRT will identify 1) the reasons for species decline, 2) baseline de-listing criteria, 3) initial actions that are important for recovery, and 4) data needs. This is based on science, not policy. In the second phase of recovery planning, a team of affected parties and policy makers will decide how to achieve the goals identified by the TRT.

Bryant said NMFS is soliciting nominations for the Southern Oregon/ Northern California Coho TRT, and hopes to have it established by January 1. The Phase 2 team should be formed within 6 months after that. The recovery planning for this species should be developed faster than earlier plans in the Northwest region, because it can build on those plans and on work done by the Klamath Task Force and the Trinity Task Force.

Agendum 9. Shasta Wetlands Project

Ron Iverson, project leader of the Yreka Fish and Wildlife Office, described the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) interest in protecting the water quality and spawning habitat in the Shasta River. Although the Shasta salmon population has declined, big spawning runs in 1995 and 2000 show that recovery potential exists. Iverson described a proposal to use federal National Wildlife Refuge authorities to acquire conservation easements to preserve open space along the Shasta River and in the wetland area around Big Springs. He has been talking to local groups to notify them of the proposal. USFWS will develop a concept plan and hold workshops to explain the plan. If the USFWS decides to proceed with the plan, the next step would be to write an EA (environmental assessment) or more likely an EIS (environmental impact statement), including a public input process and socioeconomic analysis.

2:20 pm Break

2000 MANAGEMENT SEASON

Agendum 10. Retrospective on 2000 fishing season and discussion

Bitts gave a glowing account of the California commercial harvest in 2000, although the Eureka troll fishery did not attain its quota in September.

Kirk read from a newspaper article describing the excellent fishing in the ocean recreational fishery in the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ). Effort increased, benefiting local communities, but the fishery did not exceed its quota according to preliminary data.

Rode introduced Handouts C (Preliminary ocean commercial and recreational fall chinook salmon harvest data) and D (Status report of the 2000 ocean salmon fisheries off Washington, Oregon and California), and asked Scott Barrow, CDFG ocean salmon project biologist, to speak. Barrow compared pre-season projected ocean catches with preliminary post-season estimates of ocean catches. For commercial, pre-season = 273,000 and post-season = 585,922. For recreational, pre-season = 174,000 and post-season = 174,457. Reasons for the larger than predicted commercial harvest could be: an under-prediction of Klamath chinook ocean abundance, a one degree Celsius change in the ocean temperature, and/or big water years in the Central Valley in 1997 and 1998. Sharr described Oregon ocean fisheries. Overall, salmon fishing got better farther south and later in the season. Harvests were larger this year than in 1998 and 1999. The chinook troll fishery between

Sisters Rock and Humbug slightly exceeded its quota. The other fisheries met their quotas, except the selective troll fishery on hatchery coho. That fell short of its quota due to low interest. Fletcher introduced Handout E, showing preliminary 2000 harvest estimates for Yurok Tribal Fisheries. He said that Yurok fisheries began tallying the fall chinook harvest on August 6, because that was the date that the CDFG began to tally the fall chinook non-tribal in-river harvest. However, he urged the CDFG to begin counting earlier, as some fall chinook are caught before that date, and to count spring chinook as well as fall chinook. Bostwick said that CDFG began counting fish before that date, but Wade Sinnen, CDFG biologist, clarified that the earlier counting is done to determine the date (or “cut-off” or “break-off”) when the fall chinook harvest tally begins. That cut-off is made when over 50% of coded wire tags from hatchery chinook recovered in the Trinity River are from fall chinook. George Kautsky, KRTAT chair, pointed out that natural spring chinook are not tagged, and hatchery practices may create differences in run timing between the hatchery and wild populations, with the wild spring chinook running earlier. Rode said a NMFS hatchery review team is discussing that issue and others. Fletcher said that the Yurok Tribe was unhappy with the Bureau of Indian Affairs’ performance in enforcing the regulations of the tribal fishery. This year, the tribe took over law enforcement. The tribe is also dissatisfied with law enforcement in the non-tribal in-river fishery, and urged CDFG to take action on complaints of violations.

Agendum 10a. Chinook management in years of high abundance

Fletcher referred to Handout F, showing catch per unit effort (CPUE) for the Yurok set net fishery. CPUE in 2000 was much higher than in past years. Unlike the ocean fisheries, the Yurok fishery did not reap the benefits of this year’s abundance, and the tribes did not catch 50% of the harvest. It was very difficult politically to shut down the fishery to meet the quota while so many fish were in the river. The Yurok Tribe wants to be able to make an in-season adjustment of their fishery when indicators show abundance is much higher than predicted or pursue options for another management regime such as harvest rate management. They will inform the KFMC of how they intend to achieve this.

Agendum 11. Klamath River escapement status and creel census

Rode explained Handout G, a set of escapement, harvest and creel data from: Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH), Shasta River Weir, Trinity River Hatchery (TRH), Junction City Weir, Willow Creek Weir, and the Klamath and Trinity rivers. The total fall chinook that had entered IGH by October 24 was 61,066. That is a record, although in fact the 1995 run may have been bigger. Before 1996, the hatchery turned away fish, and now they are taking in and counting every fish that returns to the hatchery. At the Shasta River Weir, 12,122 chinook have passed by, and many thousand have passed the Bogus Creek Weir. CDFG is starting carcass surveys to estimate natural spawners. The total chinook that had entered TRH by October 23 was 12,171, and 909 were trapped at the Junction City Weir, and 3,223 at the Willow Creek Weir. Rode referred to Handout H, showing Trinity run size, spawner escapement and angler harvest estimates through 1999, for spring chinook, fall chinook, coho and steelhead.

Agendum 10 (continued). Retrospective on 2000 fishing season and discussion

Rode explained the various in-river quotas. Catch-and-release mortality was considered when

setting the quotas. On the Klamath River below Coon Creek Falls, the quota was 2100. Above Coon Creek Falls there was a 1400 fish quota for the Trinity River (split between the upper and lower Trinity), and a 700 fish quota for the upper Klamath. After the upper Klamath quota was met and the fishery closed, a "bonus fishery" between IGH and Interstate-5 re-opened on October 5. Preliminary data show the lower Klamath and upper Trinity harvests went over their quotas. Bostwick said relations improved this year between the CDFG and in-river fishermen due to the two-fish limit.

Masten said the run on the Trinity River through the Hoopa Valley was good, and there was a big influx of non-tribal fishermen, especially after the upper Trinity closed. Mike Orcutt, Hoopa Valley Tribal fisheries director, distributed Handout I, showing preliminary data on the Hoopa Valley tribal net fishery harvest. Hoopa fisheries recovered fish with spring chinook coded wire tags as late as mid-September.

Agendum 10b. In-river tribal/non-tribal fishery accounting.

Fletcher reminded members of Representative Wally Herger's House Resolution (H.R.) 2875 (dated September 15, 1999). HR 2875 would amend the Klamath Act to provide representation for the Karuk Tribe on the KFMC, and to specify that the Karuk harvest be taken from the tribal allocation. He said that in testimony on the bill, the Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) determined the Karuk harvest should be taken out of the non-tribal share. The bill has not progressed, but the Yurok Tribe wants to see the Karuk harvest accounted for in the non-tribal share.

Kirk said that the Humboldt County supervisors had written a letter in support of H.R. 2875, and they want to see the Karuk harvest taken from the tribal share.

Fletcher said that if there was an effort to take it from the tribal share, the Yurok Tribe would push for an increase in the tribal share.

Bitts said that would require another solicitor's opinion.

Mueller pointed out that testimony by a BIA official at the hearing did not constitute formal Department of Interior policy. Iverson said he was present at the hearing and heard Deputy Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs Michael Anderson's testimony, but he did not interpret it the same way Fletcher did. Mueller asked Iverson to inquire into DOI's position on this matter.

Agendum 12. Sacramento River escapement status

Barrow explained Handout J, showing preliminary Sacramento/San Joaquin River escapement and in-river harvest data.

Agendum 13. Northern fisheries and escapement

Sharr covered the northern fisheries during Agendum 10. It is too early to draw conclusions about escapement, although there is a strong spring and fall chinook run in the Columbia River.

Agendum 14. Public comment

E.B. Duggan, fishing guide and Willow Creek Chamber of Commerce member, expressed concern about economic losses to the lower Trinity area (Junction City to Weitchpec) due to the early closure of that section of the river (1-2 weeks earlier than expected). He calculated the loss to be between \$300,000-\$500,000. He doesn't have a problem with how the quotas were set, just their timing.

Marcia Armstrong, of the Siskiyou County Economic Model and Social Study Committee,

distributed two documents: Handout K, "Why We Need a Socio-Economic Study for Siskiyou County", and Handout L, "A Proposed Social Assessment Project for Siskiyou County, California". She said that in response to demographic and economic changes in Siskiyou County, a committee of county residents researched and found an academic team experienced in doing socio-economic studies at a local level. The committee is concerned about negative effects federal actions may have on the local economy, and hope this study will be able to predict the effects of federal actions. The committee is working to find \$250,000 to fund the study.

Blair Hart, of the Siskiyou County Planning Commission, asked what actions the KFMC must take to fulfill the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).

Mueller, Radtke and Bitts explained that the KFMC does not take actions, but only recommends actions to the PFMC and other agencies. The PFMC operates under a framework plan that is equivalent to a NEPA document. The KFMC is authorized by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) and operates under the rules of that act.

Hart asked whether the KFMC has an appeals process.

Wilkinson said the KFMC doesn't have a process, but the PFMC has a public review process during which time people can appeal in person.

Viele said the PFMC has a Fisheries Management Plan that has its own EIS, and whenever that plan is amended, public input is taken.

Rode said CDFG holds public hearings every spring on proposed Klamath River fishing regulations.

6:35 pm Recess

Thursday, October 26

8:00 am Reconvene

Members present:

Dave Bitts

Virginia Bostwick

Dave Hillemeier

Paul Kirk

Mary Ellen Mueller

Mike Orcutt

(for Leonard Masten, Jr.)

Hans Radtke

Mike Rode

(for LB Boydston)

Sam Sharr

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Representative Seat:

California Commercial Salmon Fishing Industry

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Non-Hoopa Indians Residing in the Klamath Conservation Area

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U.S. Department of the Interior

Hoopa Valley Tribe

Pacific Fishery Management Council

California Department of Fish and Game

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

National Marine Fisheries Service

Oregon Commercial Salmon Fishing Industry

Other speakers: Lloyd Goldwasser, Jim DePree, George Kautsky, Alan Grover, Wade Sinnen, Michael Mohr, E.B. Duggan, Peter Brucker, Wade Sinnen, Jennifer Silveira, Gary Williams, Mark Pisano, Jennifer Davis Marx, Gary Black (See Attachment 1).

Mueller called the meeting to order, and suggested that the KFMC try to finish the agenda that day, to avoid meeting the next day. Rode passed out an informational handout, Handout M: Scott River fall flows action plan 1998, prepared by the Scott River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Planning Council. He said that at this time of year, flow concerns are not the same on the Shasta and the Scott. There are diversions for watering livestock on the Scott after irrigation season ends, during the spawning runs, that reduce river flows.

REPORTS FROM THE KLAMATH RIVER TECHNICAL ADVISORY TEAM

Agendum 15. Presentation of the revised Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM)

Kautsky explained that the revision of the KOHM would not be completed for use in the 2001 season. In the process of revising the KOHM, the KRTAT uncovered errors in the databases that go into the model. These errors had to be corrected first, delaying the model revision. Kautsky introduced KRTAT member Lloyd Goldwasser, who gave a detailed explanation of the KOHM revision. The revision is a series of projects, each of which depend upon the others. The complex structure of the model is shown in Handout N, "The supporting databases and analyses for the revision of the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model: A progress report" and Handout O, an addendum to Handout N. KRTAT member Allen Grover described the database corrections made by the KRTAT. Goldwasser described the parts of the KOHM that the KRTAT has revised thus far: the In-river Age Composition Analysis, the Size at Age Analysis, and the Cohort Analysis. The KRTAT still must finish revising the Effort Analysis, the Contact-Effort Analysis, and the All Stocks Analysis.

10:00 am Break

Agendum 16. Update on the probability of reaching the natural spawner floor

Kautsky introduced KRTAT member Michael Mohr. Mohr reviewed his analysis of the probability of reaching the natural spawner floor that he presented to the KFMC in March, 2000. Viele suggested that Mohr finalize a report on the analysis, with more text than the March, 2000 version. Bitts asked for clarification; does the analysis say that if the KFMC targeted for an escapement of 40,000 natural spawners instead of 35,000, that the probability of actually reaching the 35,000 natural spawner floor would increase from 50% to 55%? Mohr agreed.

Agendum 17. Update on stock recruitment analysis

Kautsky said that the KRTAT produced a report two years ago on their stock recruitment analysis. That analysis concluded that changing the 35,000 natural spawner floor was not warranted. During the KOHM revision, the KRTAT found and corrected errors in the data used in the cohort analysis. Because the stock recruitment analysis was also based on that data, the KRTAT will also revise the stock recruitment analysis, once the KOHM revision is complete.

Agendum 18. Preliminary analysis of the 1-fish vs. 2-fish bag limit in the KMZ sport fishery

Wilkinson explained that the change in 2000 to a 2-fish bag limit in the KMZ sport fishery raised concerns that it might lead to a sharp increase in fishing effort, sparking a runaway fishery. KRTAT member Curt Melcher presented his comparison of the 2000 season with past years. Handout O contains his data tables and figures. Melcher concluded that in 2000, fishing effort did not shift due to the introduction of the 2-fish limit.

Agendum 19. Public Comment

Postponed until after Agendum 21.

Agendum 20. Sharing of ocean Klamath impacts between Oregon and California troll fisheries: Methods for North/South sharing (Bitts)

Sharr, Willkinson and Bitts said they would caucus on this issue and report back to the KFMC at the February meeting.

Agendum 20b. The ocean recreational zone allocation as it would be affected by the KOHM

Kirk asked defer this discussion for one year, until the KOHM revision is complete.

Agendum 21. Update on the Long-term Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Klamath Project

Hillemeier said the long-term EIS for the Klamath Project was originally due to be completed by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) in November, 2000, but is now deferred to December 2001. A Biological Assessment (BA) of the Klamath Project operations in 2001 should be made public soon. The KFMC wrote a letter in April, 2000, expressing concern that the draft Klamath flows proposed by the BOR for 2000 were inadequate to protect salmon. The actual 2000 flows did not even meet the proposed level, and there was a large fish kill in the Klamath during June, 2000.

Agendum 22. Public Comment

Jim DePree, of the Siskiyou County Planning Department, said that the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors wants to be involved in fish recovery planning. The core issues are not easily resolved. Restoration is moving forward, but is not addressing the core issues. Additional funds might help. Kirk suggested the KFMC could meet with the supervisors to increase understanding.

Duggan said he appreciated the KFMC's recommendation to the California Fish and Game Commission to increase the in-river bag limit to 2 fish in 2000. It encouraged visitors to come to the Trinity River.

Peter Brucker, program coordinator of the Salmon River Restoration Council and member of the Klamath Task Force's Technical Work Group, gave a history of fishery restoration in the Salmon River watershed. Fish habitat in the Salmon River is good, and community support of fish restoration is high. However, the Salmon River's spring chinook run continues to dwindle. Only 241 spring chinook were counted in the annual snorkel survey this year. Brucker asked for help in identifying what is killing these fish during the time they spend outside the Salmon River. He asked that a spring chinook recovery plan be written.

Sinnen and KFMC members discussed existing studies of Salmon River spring chinook, and how the source of mortality could be identified. Rode suggested a meeting of involved parties.

Agendum 23. Review of motions and assignments

Members discussed whether the KRTAT should be involved with Yurok Tribal Fisheries' development of a method to adjust their quota in-season in years when the run size differs from what was predicted (see Agendum 10a). Hillemeier said he thought the tribe would share their plan with the KRTAT, but would not be asking for their blessing. Mueller asked Hillemeier to do that, and asked the KRTAT to be receptive to any request for review and input.

Hillemeier asked the KRTAT to review and critique the current cohort reconstruction for spring chinook, and assess the feasibility of incorporating the available coded wire tag data into future

spring chinook cohort reconstructions.

Agendum 24. Identification of agenda items for February 2001 meeting in Weitchpec, CA

Members requested the following be added to the February agenda: an update on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission re-licensing of Iron Gate Dam, a progress report from the KRTAT on the spring chinook assignment, an update on the Klamath flow study, an update on the long-term EIS for the Klamath Project and the project's 2000 operations, and a report on the results of the discussion on North/South sharing of Klamath impacts (see Agendum 20 above).

12:00 pm Meeting adjourned.

1:30 pm Field trip

Silveira passed out Handout Q: field trip schedule and map. Members took a self-guided tour of Iron Gate Hatchery, ending at the fish ladder loaded with fall chinook. There, assistant hatchery manager Gary Williams explained hatchery procedures and answered questions. Members walked along Bogus Creek viewing the many spawners, and visited the Bogus Creek weir, where Mark Pisano and his staff explained their data collection procedures. Then members met at the Shasta River weir, where Mark Pisano and staff explained the workings of the video apparatus for counting fish. Next, members drove to Fort Jones, in the Scott Valley, where Jennifer Davis Marx and Gary Black explained the activities of the Scott River Watershed Council and the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District. They took members on a tour of the Scott Valley, stopping to view spawning in the Scott River, a riparian planting project, and a fish screen, and driving past the large mine tailings. The tour ended with an enchilada dinner with local landowners and members of the Scott River Watershed Council.

PARTICIPANTS
KLAMATH FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL MEETING
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Members:

<u>Member:</u>	<u>Representative Seat:</u>
Dave Bitts	California Commercial Salmon Fishing Industry
Virginia Bostwick	California In-river Sport Fishing Community
Mike Rode (for LB Boydston)	California Department of Fish and Game
Troy Fletcher Dave Hillemeier	Non-Hoopa Indians Residing in the Klamath Conservation Area
Paul Kirk	California Offshore Recreational Fishing Industry
Sam Sharr (for Steve King)	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Mary Ellen Mueller	Department of the Interior
Leonard Masten, Jr. Mike Orcutt	Hoopa Valley Tribe
Hans Radtke	Pacific Fishery Management Council
Dan Viele	National Marine Fisheries Service
Keith Wilkinson	Oregon Commercial Salmon Fishing Industry

Other speakers:

Marcia Armstrong	Siskiyou County Economic Model and Social Study Committee
Scott Barrow	KRTAT, California Department of Fish and Game
Gary Black	Siskiyou Resource Conservation District
Peter Brucker	Salmon River Restoration Council, Klamath TF Technical Work Group
Greg Bryant	National Marine Fisheries Service
E.B. Duggan	Willow Creek Chamber of Commerce
Jim DuPree	Siskiyou County Planning Department
Lloyd Goldwasser	KRTAT, National Marine Fisheries Service
Allen Grover	KRTAT, California Department of Fish and Game
Blair Hart	Shasta River CRMP
Ron Iverson	Yreka Fish and Wildlife Office
George Kautsky	KRTAT Chairman, Hoopa Fisheries Department

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Jennifer Davis Marx	Scott River Watershed Council
Curt Melcher	KRTAT, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Michael Mohr	KRTAT, National Marine Fisheries Service
Mark Pisano	California Department of Fish and Game
Jennifer Silveira	Yreka Fish and Wildlife Office
Wade Sinnen	California Department of Fish and Game
Jim Waldvogel	KRTAT, SeaGrant
Gary Williams	California Department of Fish and Game, Iron Gate Hatchery

**HANDOUTS
KLAMATH FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
October 25-26, 2000
Yreka Fish & Wildlife Office
Yreka, CA
Meeting #62**

(Handouts are listed in the order in which they were distributed)

October 25, 2000

- Agendum 1: Handout A. Agenda for KFMC meeting #62
- Agendum 8: Handout B. National Marine Fisheries Service Information packet on recovery planning for west coast salmon
- Agendum 10: Handout C. Preliminary ocean commercial and recreational fall chinook salmon harvest data, with comparisons to past harvests
- Agendum 10: Handout D. Status report of the 2000 ocean salmon fisheries off Washington, Oregon and California (preliminary Pacific Fishery Management Council data)
- Agendum 10: Handout E. Yurok Tribal Fisheries 2000 weekly harvest estimates for chinook
- Agendum 10a: Handout F. Catch per unit effort (CPUE) for the Yurok set net fishery. CPUE in 2000
- Agendum 11: Handout G. A set of 2000 escapement, harvest and creel data from: Iron Gate Hatchery, Shasta River Weir, Trinity River Hatchery, Junction City Weir, Willow Creek Weir, and the Klamath and Trinity rivers
- Agendum 11: Handout H. Tables and graphs showing Trinity River run size, spawner escapement and angler harvest estimates through 1999, for spring chinook, fall chinook, coho and steelhead
- Agendum 10: Handout I. Preliminary harvest data and catch-per-unit-effort of the Hoopa Valley tribal net fishery.
- Agendum 12: Handout J. Preliminary Sacramento/San Joaquin River escapement and in-river harvest data
- Agendum 14: Handout K. Why We Need a Socio-Economic Study for Siskiyou County
- Agendum 14: Handout L. A Proposed Social Assessment Project for Siskiyou County, California

Informational: Handout M. Scott River fall flows action plan 1998, prepared by the Scott River Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Planning Council

Agendum 15: Handout N. Report from the Klamath River Technical Advisory Team: The supporting databases and analyses for the revision of the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model: A progress report

Agendum 15: Handout O. Addendum to Handout M

Agendum 18: Handout P. Preliminary analysis of the 1-fish vs. 2-fish bag limit in the KMZ sport fishery: data and figures

Informational: Handout Q. Field trip schedule and maps

**MOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS
KLAMATH FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL MEETING
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Motions

Wilkinson made a motion:

Motion: to approve the agenda as amended.

[Motion passed unanimously]

Wilkinson made a motion:

Motion: to approve the March and April 2000 draft minutes as edited.

[Motion passed unanimously]

Assignments to the Staff:

Inquire into DOI's position on H.R. 2875.

Assignments to the Technical Advisory Team:

Be receptive to any request for review or input from Yurok Tribal Fisheries on their development of a method to adjust their quota in-season in years when the run size differs from what was predicted.

Review and critique the current cohort reconstruction for spring chinook, and assess the feasibility of incorporating the available coded wire tag data into future spring chinook cohort reconstructions.